

# Mohave County Miner.

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## General Mining News.

The report comes from Jerome that G. W. Hull has made an important strike in his claims adjoining the United Verde mines. An ore body has been struck in the south drift of the 1888 mine, about sixty feet from the shaft. While the face of the drift is not all ore, the ore body is widening as drifting progresses, and Mr. Hull reports there is every indication to encourage the hope that a large ore body will be encountered in a few feet. On the same night that ore was struck in the above drift the shift in the north-west drift from the main shaft ran into a quartz vein which carries copper. The shaft of the 1888 mine is within a very few feet of the line dividing the claim from that of the United Verde mine, and within a stone's throw of the main shaft of the United Verde property.—*Journal-Miner*.

The Mammoth stamps will be hung up next week and remain idle till the level connecting the Collins mine with the Mammoth working shaft can be opened. The new air compressor to operate the drills to be used in this work is still on the road but is expected to arrive soon. There were several thousand tons of ore in the chutes in the old workings of the Mammoth, ready to be hoisted, when the cave in occurred and this cannot be reached at present. It was calculated that this ore would keep the mill running till the connection with the Collins mine could be made. There is still ore in the south stopes of the old Mammoth, but the cave in destroyed the air shafts and work cannot be prosecuted satisfactorily in these stopes on account of the heat. It is not expected that the mill will remain idle over two months.—*Arizona Blade*.

John R. Garrett, J. H. Johns and W. F. Kennedy, all of Leavenworth, Kansas, arrived in Globe on Monday night, and are stopping at the Kinney House. These gentlemen are here for the purpose of closing the deal recently made for the purchase of the Mallory group of mines, and it is their intention to immediately commence work on the claims. They propose sinking a 300-foot triple-compartment shaft on the L. X. L. claim for the development of the seven adjoining claims, and the work will be let by contract to the best bidder. On the remaining seven claims leases will be given if possible, and if not, the work will be done by the company itself. They will be in town until Saturday. The Mallory group comprises fifteen claims and are situated from two to five miles north of Globe, on the north side of the gulch opposite to and running parallel with the McCoy group of mines. The claims have been in the possession of Wm. Mallory for many years, and considering the small amount of development work done on them, have produced considerable high grade ore. The Mallory mines have been considered by experts to possess considerable merit, and their development will be watched with a good deal of interest. The situation of the group and the configuration of the ground makes it an ideal proposition for development and the location and operation of a plant.—*Silver Belt*.

Safford is anticipating a considerable increase of business as the result of active mining operations in the Lone Star district. The Gila Valley Mining company has been organized in New York by John Greenough, to further develop the San Juan group of claims, which lie eight miles north of Safford, and on which Mr. Greenough has already had considerable development work done. Dore Harris, late of Globe, is foreman and has a force of fifteen men under him. A number of buildings have been erected at the mines, including a store, boarding house and the sleeping quarters for the men. The hoist has been removed from the San Juan mine to the Reward shaft which is down 200 feet and is to be sunk deeper. The Lone Star company is preparing for active work on their claims in the same district. Superintendent Knowles returned a short time

since from New York, where he secured capital to insure the opening up of the company's claims, which show good ledges carrying copper and some gold. Work is to be started immediately.—*Silver Belt*.

Superlative richness would be faint words to describe the gold ore specimens which the Goldberg brothers display from their Mexican mine, in the board of trade rooms. A small glass show case is used to display the specimens and the sight of the contents would make even a casual observer to express interest. The ore displayed is in a manner the historical development of the property which is situated in the Wickenburg district, three miles from the Oro Grande. There are the nuggets from the dry placering, the ore from the grass roots on the lode, and finally the mineralized rock which has been taken from the shaft. Every specimen of rock is impregnated with pure gold, and assay tells of fabulous richness. The gold taken from one shovelful of ore which is exhibited in two small trays in the case is valued at 1,400\$, and there are more shovelfuls yet to come. Mr. Goldberg is very modest about the property, rich as it is. He knows that it is a good thing, and although he calls it only a prospect, the ore that has come from it is evidence that it is a phenomenally rich prospect.—*Enterprise*.

South of the Marquita in the Cholarange of mountains, a large number of men are at work with their drywashers. It takes four men to operate the large machines—one at the fan or bellows, two shoveling dirt against the screen, while the fourth man removes the tailings and looks after the riffle board. After five or ten minutes' work the concentrates are removed and dumped into a pan, which is twisted and dipped and manipulated as though held in a running stream of water, the dirt and gravel being quickly thrown aside. Sometimes but a few colors reward the miner; again, just to the value of 70 cents or 1\$ is panned out, and on red-letter days nuggets weighing from 55 to 105 are found. The drywashers in this county are making from 50\$ to 100\$ per month, furnishing the main support of Tyson's valley. Gold dust is the medium of exchange at the stores.—*Copper Era*.

Tombstone correspondence of the *Gazette*. For the first time in ten years this old town has gotten its head up and today it carries it at a surprising altitude. The reason is obvious: Teams, large ore and freight teams, such as used to make times lively in this camp years ago, are now seen every day on our streets. Houses that have been abandoned for years are being painted and put in repair. Saloons and business houses are all getting ready to meet the new condition of things. The starting up of the big mines that have remained idle so many years has infused new life and new energy into the people, and every man in the town is at work. Several new mining properties are being worked and hope and energy is everywhere apparent. The tide that has ebbed and flowed from the borders of this once famous old mining town is now surging in. The new company has put numerous men at work on the Flora Morrison mine, which has been selected as offering the best facilities for beginning work. This mine is known to be very rich in gold and silver, below the water level. Mr. Gage was here in person and directed movements. J. P. McAllister and several other well known iron foundry men are here with a view of bidding on the pumps and machinery for the new works. Speculators and capitalists are here for the first time in a dozen years, the old town has begun to look like the days long since gone by.

The following is most respectfully submitted to the editor of the *Bulletin*: "In Gilpin county, Colorado, there is no industry but mining. The county measures about twenty miles in one direction and eight to ten in the other. It is a mass of bare and rugged hills parted from each other only by narrow creeks and ravines. If you need a

level place to sit down on, you have to make one. If the whole county were offered to the poorest or richest man in the world as a gift, but with the proviso that no mining must be done, it would be declined at once. Aside from its output of gold—with a little silver, copper and lead added—it is perhaps the most utterly worthless tract of land on the continent. Yet it has a population of about 5,000, a railroad, a complete water, sewer, telephone and electric light system; three banks, and churches, hospitals and other similar institutions to burn. More than all this the county is not only out of debt, but has 10,000\$ cash on hand. Does gold mining as an industry pay? This looks very much like it, and lest anyone should imagine that the region is simply on a boom at present we will add that it was discovered about forty-three years ago, and has ever since been engaged exclusively, entirely, solely and only in the business of gold mining. It will be similarly employed a thousand years from now."—*Copper Era*.

The machinery for the Tombstone mines will soon be in place. The new pumps will not be as cumbersome as the ones destroyed by fire, but will raise more water by one-third than both of the pumps used in the Grand Central and Contentment mines. The first and main shaft will be sunk on the old Flora Morrison mine, below the Bonanza mines, where it is thought the water can be handled with less expense and trouble. When the old mines closed down by fire the ore being taken out of the mines carried a large percentage of gold and the deeper the shaft was sunk the greater the gold percentage. This is a good indication and is one of the incentives for going into the big scheme of reopening the mines.—*Gazette*.

Yesterday the *Courier* noted the sale of the Whale group of mines to the Middleton people for 20,000\$. Before the day was over H. K. McDonald, one of the parties who sold the Whale group, sold another group of slightly developed claims, in the same neighborhood, to Oscar Bergstrom, of New York, for 10,000\$ cash. Like the Whale group, these four claims are copper properties, carrying some gold and silver. The claims are contiguous to the old Peck, the Black Warrior and Silver Prince. About 500 feet of work has been done on the four claims.—*Prescott Courier*.

On the west slope of the Harqua Halas John Martin has lately bonded his gold mines to Colorado people for 150,000\$. The company taking the claims is known as the Mexican Copper Company and the sale was made through a Mr. Taft of Denver. The same people have also taken under bond the Rogers properties, near the Bill Williams Fork of the Colorado river, and expect to operate heavily in this section of the territory. The corporation is said to have a large working capital and will equip their new purchases with modern machinery for development. The camps have already been started and a large force of men is being put to work.—*Prescott Prospect*.

Last week there was recorded here a deed from George P. Andrews and wife to the Pinal Copper Company, conveying the title to the Black Copper group of mines in this district. The consideration is 275,000\$, believed to be the largest specified amount in any deed ever recorded in this county. The cost of the revenue stamps attached to the deed was 275\$.—*Silver Belt*.

An innovation in mining machinery is the invention of Charles Henry, of Phenix, of a rotary engine which he is just placing on the market. He commenced working the device three years ago, and has just secured patents. At the time of the application in which the machine was described, the Scientific American made extended comments on the merits of the engine, whose purpose is to generate a maximum of power under a minimum pressure of steam. It is a compound cylinder arrangement, and although it

may be put to many uses, it is peculiarly adapted, so far as the smaller engines are concerned, to the operation of small mining hoists. An engine, capable of generating fifteen horse power, for instance, only weighs about one-tenth as much as the ordinary cylinder engine, and is much smaller and far less cumbersome. The new device may not be applied to many uses in the future, but the engine is almost certain to have a run in the undeveloped mining regions of Arizona where small steam hoists are in demand.—*Tombstone Prospector*.

After a month's absence Colonel H. L. Pickett returned from the Savanic mine in Mohave county, Arizona, yesterday. He came back well pleased with the progress that is being made since the new hoist was installed. The shaft is now down to the 100 level, where drifting both ways in fine copper ore is progressing. On the sixty-foot level a drift has been driven sixty feet, and upraising and stoping is going on at a lively clip. The Colonel is justly elated at the way the mine is responding to development, and no longer has he a shadow of doubt regarding its future. A carload of rich ore left Modena yesterday, and should reach the samplers today. During his absence the Colonel also paid a visit to his nearest neighbor, the Grand Gulch property, where Superintendent Joe Jennings has a force of twenty men at work. On the 200 level they have a breast of very rich copper ore twenty feet wide and about three feet thick in the bedded vein there encountered, and a splendid record of production is being maintained. At St. George the Colonel reports the people are all excited over railroads and railroad building, and all are hoping that the Clark road will go their way.—*S. L. Tribune*.

Responsible parties have submitted to the Ray company a proposal to place the Ray mines on a paying basis inside of a year if the company would put up 20,000\$ to meet the cost of the work. The parties offer to put up a twenty thousand dollar bond, binding themselves to pay the company 20,000\$ at the end of the year if they fail to put the mines on a paying basis within the time specified. The parties submitting this proposition are thoroughly familiar with the Ray mines and their ore reserves, and the values contained, and know they are making a safe proposition.—*Arizona Blade*.

One of the best bodies of gold ore—judging from the present outlook—ever made in the Bradshaw mountains was made about three weeks ago in the Lincoln mine. This property is situated about 40 miles south of Prescott, in the vicinity of the Crowned King and Gladiator. The strike referred to was made in a tunnel run into the mountain on the Queen Sabe claim, one of the best in the group. At 40 feet a body of gold quartz was struck, four feet in width and as fine looking gold ore as a person would like to see. Free gold can be seen shining in many pieces of rock as they are taken from the tunnel. Some of the miners working for the company have worked in all the big mines in the Bradshaws and say the strike is the best one they have ever seen in that well known district. Any of the ore from the four foot ledge horns so well that the parties interested are certain that they have one of the biggest and best bodies of gold ore in that district. The property was considered a very rich mine before the last strike was made, and now the group could not be purchased from the company for 250,000\$. A carload of machinery is now at Mayer, awaiting shipment by teams to the mines.—*Journal-Miner*.

Asbestos has recently advanced in price. The demand for the mineral is increasing much faster than the supply. The principal source of production is Canada where only a moderate development has so far been accomplished and when operations are much impeded as yet by the heavy snowfall of the winters and the general unopened condition of the country. But the Canadian mineral is so superior on ac-

count of the length, toughness and elasticity of the fiber, that when obtainable it supplants all others. Italy used to supply the demands of Europe but manufacturers will not buy asbestos any more. There is a fine opening for the production of the mineral in the United States. The best varieties are to be found as veins in serpentine, a dark green rock with a distinctly lustrous appearance on new fractures and a greasy feel.—*Denver Mining Report*.

At the Reed mining district, near Caley's peak, Santa Catalina mountains, the Del Monte Mining Co. are developing one of the most promising copper mines in Arizona, having at a depth of sixty feet twenty-seven feet of ore between walls that runs seventeen per cent copper with gold. It will no doubt develop into a second Bisbee. "Doc" M. T. Donovan, superintendent of the property, arrived at Benson late last Saturday looking rough and tough.—*Press*.

## Sale of the Surprise Mines.

A half interest in the Surprise group lying near the Dixie mine at St. George, has been sold by S. L. Adams of St. George to John McComb of Denver, the consideration being 100,000\$. Mr. Adams and Mr. McComb registered at the Knutsford on the way to St. George from Denver, where the sale was consummated. Before leaving Denver the machinery for a smelter of thirty five tons' capacity to work the lead and copper ores of the Surprise group, which is owned by the Adams Mining and Smelting Company, was purchased from R. J. Cary of the Mine and Smelter Supply Company at a cost of 15,000\$, and will at once be shipped to the mine. The machinery is of the most modern design and calculated to attain the best results from the ores.

The Surprise group embraces nine claims, and through them runs presumably the same vein that has given such good results in high grade ore of the Dixie. There are two veins being worked on the Surprise property about 300 feet apart, one of which produces ore carrying about 47 per cent copper and the other about 70 per cent lead, and both carry from 6 to 11 ounces of silver. The chutes in both veins have been followed to a depth of 420 feet and are from seven to ten feet thick. The lateral extent of the chutes has not been fully explored, but these are of sufficient dimension to warrant the sale of the property at the above figure and the erection of the smelter, which is expected to be running in ninety days.

This property has been operated two and a half years by Mr. Adams, who was also one of the early owners of the Dixie. Mr. Adams, while in Denver, had a number of assays made, one of which, a crystallized lead carbonate, yielded 87 per cent. This sale puts the cash value of the property on an equal footing with the Dixie, which was recently sold for 200,000\$, and one-half of the purchase price has already been paid.—*Salt Lake Tribune*.

## Mine Warning Notice.

Notice is hereby given that neither the Tarr mine, situated in Wallapai mining district, Mohave county, Arizona, nor the undersigned owner will be responsible for any debts contracted or labor performed by parties engaged in working said mine under lease and bond.

W. A. L. TARR.  
Manuelito, New Mexico, Aug. 24, 1899.

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